N.A.A.C.P. - 1932

Walter White Declares Pleas for Aid Forced Expense Cutting in Past Year

Radical Leader Denied Floor for Challenge —Two Get Summonses for Distributing Literature—Powell Sees Revolt

Although 1931 was a most critical year and large numbers of people were unemployed, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People received $10,400 more in membership fees and contributions than in 1930, Walter White, secretary, announced at the twenty-third annual mass meeting of the association, Sunday afternoon, at St. Mark's M. E. Church, 55 Edgecombe avenue.

During the same period, Mr. White said, the calls for aid had more than doubled increasing expenditures by $18,000 with the result that at the end of the year there was a deficit of $9,000 which was met by appropriations from the national defense fund. Salary cuts of 10 per cent for executives and 5 per cent for the clerical staff were effected as an economy measure.

Mr. White reviewed the achievements of the association for the past year calling attention to what it accomplished in legal defense, in the elimination of pro-Parker senators, in fighting discrimination. The association, he asserted, had withdrawn from the Scottsboro case because of inability to effect a joint defense with International Labor Defense.

Mr. White revealed that his office had received a secret order from War Department, retaining the Tenth Cavalry as a combat unit instead of breaking it up and reducing it to service rank as has been done with other Negro units of the United States Army.

Heckler Squelched.

Rising to challenge Mr. White at the conclusion of his address, Harold Williams of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights was denied the floor by Joel E. Spingarn, president, who was presiding. Mr. Spingarn explained that the meeting was to receive reports as scheduled only. Meanwhile, two white radicals, Eugene Niegob, 2114 Dailey street, and Miss Eleanor Henderson, 3100 Broadway, were picked up by police and summoned to appear in the Twelfth District Magistrate's Court the next day for violation of the city sanitary ordinance prohibiting the distribution of literature in the streets.

The mimeographed sheets distributed by the Communists charged that the association represented moneyed interests opposed to the working class; that it had sought to "betray" the Scottsboro boys; that it had sought "to disrupt the Scottsboro defense movement"; and that the association had "collected large sums of money, falsely and fraudulently, in the name of the Scottsboro boys." Mr. White was challenged to defend his position before a group of Negro and white workers Sunday afternoon at the New Star Casino.

Reviews Past.

"Twenty-three years ago when the association was founded, the problem of race relations was at the nadir of discussion. Virtually no one dared raise his voice to ask anything for the Negro beyond training to make him a good worker," Mr. Spingarn said in his introductory remarks. "If the association has done nothing else it has given the Negro free speech. No one now fears to get up and ask anything for the Negro. If you think we have done nothing remember that twenty-three years ago few men could get up and demand full rights for colored people and be heard."

Depicts Jesus' Attitude.

The attitude of Jesus towards world problems was presented by the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, "Jesus," he said, "is clearly and unconditionally opposed to the selfish use of wealth. His parables and straightforward teachings clearly set forth his attitude on this question."

The Rev. Mr. Powell warned that "there is bound to be more equal distribution of wealth if we are going to stave off an economic world revolution that will make all other revolutions look like a dog fight in a backyard. The experiences of the last two years have taught us that the Communists are on the right track, despite the fact that they do not always use the best methods.

"In the increasing light of a growing democracy, no economic system can stand very long in which 10 per cent of the people own 90 per cent of the wealth. The 90 per cent are going to get more either by fair or foul means, and they are going to get it sooner than most of us expect."

Twelve hundred people attended the meeting. A life membership medal was presented to John H. Howard by Mr. White. An appeal for membership was made by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary. Miss Ruby Green, contralto, rendered a vocal solo. Invocation was pronounced by the Rev. L. H. King, pastor of St. James' Presbyterian Church. Heywood Broun, novelist and columnist, failed to appear as scheduled.

Elect Two New Members to Board

Two new members, William Allen White, author, newspaperman and civic leader of Emporia, Kansas, and Dr. Vernon F. Bunce of Orange, president of the federated branches of New Jersey—were elected to the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its twenty-third annual business meeting held Monday at the association headquarters, 69 Fifth avenue.

Others whose terms expired this year were re-elected. These include Jane Addams, Chicago; Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop, Mary White Ovington, chairman; Florence Kelley, Charles H. Studin, Dr. Louis T. Wright, W. E. B. DuBois, New York; Senator Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas; Charles Edward Russell. Washington; Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Virginia. Robert Church, Memphis, submitted his resignation because of the pressure of other duties.

An official statement issued by the N. A. A. C. P. places full responsibility for the conduct of the Scottsboro case, from which the association has withdrawn, upon the International Labor Defense. The N. A. A. C. P. entered the case, the statement says, upon the written and verbal requests of the boys. And it was upon this basis that counsel was employed and funds raised for the defense. A complete accounting of these funds will be made. The hearing, which is to be held in the Alabama Supreme Court on January 18, will be made on the petitions submitted by the N. A. A. C. P. lawyers and for which the association paid $600, the statement asserts.

N.A.A.C.P. Cuts Salaries Of National Office Staff

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Salaries of all officers and employes of the National office staff are part of the ment of Colored People in the national office, at 69 Fifth avenue, have been cut for the coming year.

Executive officers and others receiving more than $1,300 have been cut 10 per cent and the clerical staff has received a cut of five per cent.

These cuts together with the dropping of three members of the national ooffice staff are part of the economy program inaugurated by the N. A. A. C. P. to meet the economic depression.

Rewarded

Dr. Vernon Bunce of Orange, N. J., president of the New Jersey Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been elected to the National board of directors of that organization. He was a leading figure in the associations fight in the last elections against Senator David Baird because of his support of Judge John J. Parker for a seat on the U. S. Supreme Court bench. Senator Baird was defeated in his race for governor.

N. A. A. C. P. GOT FREE SPEECH FOR NEGRO

Declares Spingarn at Annual Meeting

New York, Jan. 8—In its 23 years of existence, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has opened the doors of public discussion to problems of race, declared J. E. Spingarn, president addressing the annual mass meeting last Sunday in St. Mark's M. E. Church.

"Twenty three years ago when the Association was founded, declared Mr. Spingarn, the problem of race relations was at the nadir of discussion. Virtually no one dared to ask anything for the Negro beyond training to make him a good worker. If the N. A. A. C. P. has done nothing else it has given the Negro free speech. No one now fears to get up and ask anything for the Negro. If you think we have done nothing remember that 23 years ago few men could get up and demand full right for colored people and be heard."

Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church presented the attitude of Jesus toward world problems, declaring that that religion was opposed to the selfish use of wealth and to race discrimination. Walter White, the Association's secretary, reported on the work done in 1931, and presented a life membership medal to John H. Howard, of New York.

At the Association's annual business meeting in the national office, 69 Fifth Ave., on Monday, two new directors were elected to the board. They are William Allen White, of Emporia, Kansas, celebrated journalist speaker and writer, and Dr. Vernon F. Bunce of Orange, N. J. president of the New Jersey State Conference of N. A. A. C. P. Branches.

Directors relected were: Senator Arthur Cappers; Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Mrs.

Florence Kelley, Miss Mary White Ovington, Dr. Louise T. Wright of New York; Miss Jane Addams of Chicago; Charles Edward Russell of Washington; and Mrs. Maggie L. Walker of Richmond, Va.

Mary White Ovington becomes NAACP Treasurer

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Resigning the office of chairman of the Board of Directors which she has held for twelve years, Miss Mary White Ovington, one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has accepted the office of treasurer.

Her resignation was tendered at the Annual Business Meeting of the N.A.A.C.P. this week and her election as treasurer ensued.

N.A.A.C.P. Drops Attorney Andrews

2 Clerical Staff Members Lose Jobs—Local Unit Forms Legal Group

Carrying out a program of economy instituted on the first of the year with a 10 per cent cut in the salaries of its executives, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People further retrenched Monday by dispensing with the services of its special legal assistant, Attorney William T. Andrews, and two members of its clerical staff, it has been learned by The Amsterdam News.

The New York unit of the N. A. A. C. P. has just announced formation of a legal committee which will carry on the tasks performed here by Mr. Andrews under the national association.

According to Walter White, secretary of the organization, the dropping of the three persons from the staff of the association was recommended by the board of directors at the same time that the 10 per cent cut in the salaries of the executives and the 5 per cent cut in the salaries of the clerical staff was voted at the close of last year.

The cuts went into effect on Jan. 1, while the legal assistant and two clerical members were given a month's notice. The economy measures were necessitated, Mr. White stated, by a doubled increase in the calls for aid and expenditures, and the board decided that more of the association's funds would have to be devoted to case work. He expressed regret at having to dispense with the services of the lawyer and the staff members.

Attorney Andrews was a part time worker at the local offices of the organization at 69 Fifth avenue. The names of the two clerical members were not announced. The association suffered a $9,000 deficit last year which had to be met with an appropriation from the national defense fund.

GAIN NEARLY $90,000 IN EIGHT YEARS FROM CONTESTS

NEW YORK, Jan. — (ANP) — In the eight-year period which began in 1924 and ended in 1931, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People raised a total of $87,527.74 from its baby and popularity contests in various states which are a part of the N. A. A. C. P. crusade carried on by its field secretary, William Pickens.

Only $4,928.25 was raised in 1931, more than fifty per cent less than the average for the period.

WALTER WHITE NO NEGRO, STREET ORATOR CHARGES

New York, Feb. 5—Walter White has again been "exposed" by the Communists. The secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, according to a Lenox Ave street orator is not a Negro but is merely a white man "passing" into the Negro race.

The street speaker, with a decided accent, was overheard making these charges by a friend of the N. A. A. C. P. during a Communist oration one night this week.

White Alabaman Joins N.A.A.C.P.

NEW YORK—Albert E. Barrett, white, native of Alabama, Professor of Literature and History of the Bible at Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn., has sent his check for $2.50 covering membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and subscription to the Crisis. In a letter enclosing his check he writes to Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. Secretary:

"I thank you for your letter and the folder giving the full information regarding the Scottsboro Case. The position you take in the matter is legitimate and I most heartily commend it. At a later date it will be my pleasure to make some small contribution to the expense fund for the case."

3,500 APPEALS YEARLY MADE TO NATIONAL OFFICE AND BRANCHES OF NATIONAL ADVANCEMENT ASS'N

Ten Such Requests Come In One Day Last Week; Association's Secretary Is Star Investigator Of Lynchings

NEW YORK—No less than ten appeals for legal assistance came to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a single day, February 8, of last week, bringing a conservative estimate that no less than 2000 such appeals come to the national office during the year.

Among the ten appeals received in one day are the following for:

1. A man sentenced to die in North Carolina.

2. A man filing suit for injuries sustained by improper hospital treatment.

3. A man under death sentence in Kentucky.

4. A man claiming unfair trial resulting in robbery conviction in New York.

5. A man alleged to have been sentenced to death by a prejudiced jury in Texas.

6. Two men sentenced to be electrocuted in Arkansas.

7. A man held for manslaughter and reported to be insane, in South Carolina.

8. A segregated school case in Oklahoma.

9. Alleged shooting of a Negro in Texas, either by officers of the law or mobbists posing as such.

10. Man claiming disability allowance for injuries sustained in Army.

Type of Appeals

Appeals to the N.A.A.C.P., include all varieties of assistance required, from colored purchasers of property who ask police defense against mob threats, to colored men and women charged with and often convicted of crimes they did not commit.

The estimate of 2,000 appeals for aid a year, coming to the national office at 69 Fifth Avenue, is exclusive of perhaps another 1,000 appeals going to local branches many of which are handled locally with advice, and sometimes financial assistance from the national office.

The N.A.A.C.P., makes two conditions upon its entering a case, though each case is judged by the national legal committee on its merits. The conditions are: 1. Does the case involve color discrimination? 2. Is some fundamental citizenship right of colored Americans involved?

Support Needed

Commenting upon the appeal for legal aid, Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary, said:

"The amount of legal work the N.A.A.C.P., does on a small budget is enormous. It would be impossible without the gift of their services by Arthur D. Spingarn and the other distinguished members of the National Legal Committee. Immensely more could be done if funds were available.

"Some cases the N.A.A.C.P., cannot undertake because they are not in its field. Others the N.A.A.C.P., cannot take for lack of funds. The N.A.A.C.P., appeals in these difficult times for immediate financial help from those who do not want its legal work to be hampered and crippled.

Race's Watchman

"It should be remembered that legal defense is only one part of the N.A.A.C.P. work. We have to keep records on candidates for office, as we did in the case of Judge Parker and now on candidates to succeed Justice Holmes. There is the world-wide propaganda in magazines, newspapers, and from the public platform, conducted by the N. A. A. C. P.

"Moreover, we check up on legislation, draft bills, oppose vicious bills, mobilize public sentiment in behalf of beneficial legislation. In short, on all fronts the N.A.A.C.P. continues to watch for and defend the interests of the Negro. It is this work, especially needed in a critical time like the present, that we are asking colored Americans to rally to and support generously the fight in their behalf."

Star Investigator

Walter White, secretary of the association, completed fourteen years of services with the Association on February 1.

Mr. White came to the association from Atlanta, where he was the cashier of the Standard Life Insurance Company, at the instance of James Weldon Johnson, at that time field secretary of the association.

Mr. White at once began a series of daring lynching investigations in the South which made his name known throughout the country. He went repeatedly to the scene of mob murders, talked with unsuspecting members of mobs and local law enforcement officers, and obtained the facts which were published to the world by the association and later formed a basis for his book on lynching, the standard work on the subject, "Rope and Faggott."

At Lynching Scenes

Mr. White visited the scene of no less than 41 lynchings during his work with the N.A.A.C.P., and investigated 8 race riots as well. His investigation of the Arkansas peonage riots of 1919, formed the basis for the successful legal campaign which carried the cases of 12 colored farmers sentenced to death and 67 to life and long prison terms before the Supreme Courts of the United States and of Arkansas, winning the liberation of all the condemned men.

During the course of his work with the association, Mr. White has travelled hundreds of thousands of miles, including a lecture tour in Europe, in connection with the Pan-African Congress, and a visit last year to Haiti. On Mr. Johnson's resignation as secretary of the Association in January, 1931, Mr. White was elected to succeed him.

Besides the work on lynching, "Rope and Faggot," written during a year's leave of absence, under a Guggenheim Fellowship, Mr. White has written two novels, "Fire in the Flint" and "Flight," both dealing with aspects of race relations, besides numerous articles in leading magazines and newspapers.

N.A.A.C.P. – 1932

WALTER WHITE NO NEGRO, STREET ORATOR CHARGES

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Walter White has again been "exposed" by the Communists. The secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, according to a Lenox avenue street orator, is not a Negro, but is merely a white man "passing" into the Negro race.

The street speaker, with a decided accent, was overheard making these charges by a friend of the N. A. A. C. P. during a Communist oration one night last week.

KELLY MILLER SAYS:

RADICALISM OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY

When the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was formed twenty years ago, it was regarded as a radical organization to off-set the conservatism of Booker T. Washington. The Tuskegee doctrine,, at that time, held sway over the mind and imagination of the American people, white and black. The new movement stood for agitation for immediate fulfillment of the tenets of democracy as contrasted with the slow, long-suffering constructive program of Hampton and Tuskegee. And yet the new movement merely emphasized he fulfillment of the law but never once advised its overthrow. Insistence on the observance of the 14th and 15th amendment is no more radicalism than insistence on the fulfillment of the 18th. Booker Washington died. His philosophy continues by sheer force of its own inertia, unaccelerated by his dynamic personality. The World War came and went. Instead of being a war for democracy, as Woodrow Wilson declared it to be, it was the means of weakening the democratic spirit throughout the world. The word has lost its place and meaning in the lexicon of Germany, France, Italy, Russia, Japan, England, and even in the United States. Ecoomic dictatorship now rules the world. The eighteenth century doctrine of the rights of man is no longer proclamied from the halls of Congress or preached from pulpits or platform. The enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments is no longer understood to be the serious purpose of the government. The N.A.A.C.P. s about the only voice which seriously hopes to revive "the lost cause." They have piped to Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, but they do not dance. The so called "new Negro" does not look for redemption in that direction. Insead of hoping for a return of the old political regime, he rather expects a radical change in the economic order. The N.A.A.C.P. today stands as a conservative body motivated mainly by the dead hand of the past. It is declaiming for the enforcement of law, which everybody accepts in principle but nobody but the Negro expects to see put in practice. The present day radicals and conservatives came to grips at Scottsboro. Even the Bourbon whites of Alabama were with the conservative N.A.A.C.P. as contrasted with the radical Communists. All Negroes are now radicals in the sense of the erstwhile militant organization, battling for their legal rights, while none but ones are radical as interpreted by the reckless and the irresponsible the reds.

The N.A.A.C.P. has lost much of the dynamic power derived from its erstwhile reputation for radicalism. It now relies chiefly upon seizing upon dramatic instances of violation of law and in holding the courts to regular legal procedure. This is to me Conservatism. I read somewhere in the press that President Spingarn in a recent address before the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, declared that his organization was about to launch a new policy which would involve economic as well as political doctrine. The fulfillment of this declaration of intention is anxiously awaited. As matters now stand there are no genuine economic radicals except the impossible and the irresponsible.

The N.A.A.C.P. has become as conservative as the Y.M.C.A. Indeed, the Urban League, the N.A.A.C.P. and the Y.M.C.A. might as well be consolidated into a single organization for the advancement of Colored people so far as aim and method are concerned. The first wants the law enforced, the second wants the Negro to be good and obey the law, while the third wants him to have economic and industrial opportunity. These are all parts of a conservative program.

The Negro mass is sluggish and inert. It requires some constantly stimulating force to urge it forward. Any form of radicalism which threatens disruption of existing order would be suicidal. The imported radicalism of the reds would be treason against his land and country. And yet without something of a stirring nature is brought to play upon him, he sinks into inactivity and sloth. He is now at the depth of racial depression. Not a single progressive and stimulating motive spurs his lethargic energies. The industrialism of Booker T. Washington quickened him for a while. The bizarre movement of Marcus Garvey aroused him for a moment. The N.A.A.C.P. starts and stirs him only momentarily when some tragic happening occurs. But it makes no lasting appeal to his imagination. Ordinarily the people have a right to look to the youthful intelligentia for the stimulation of the masses. Mens agitat molem. But our college fraternities in biennial section, meet, dine, dance and adjourn. They are engrossed in literary activity and in research work in chemistry, physics and biology while the masses may go hang. There is a dearth of agitation in a sane constructive direction. In politics, education, religion, and social polity we are just about where Fred Douglass and Booker T. Washington left us. Who will take the next step?

LA FOLLETTE SCORES POLICY ON JOBLESS

Senator, at Negro Conference Charges Federal Neglect, Naming Hoover and Wilbur.

VOTING SHIFT PREDICTED

Walter White, at Final Session, Says Negroes Will Be Independent at the Polls This Year.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—President Hoover and officials of his administration were criticized by Senator La Follette today for their attitude toward the unemployed.

In an address at the concluding meeting of the conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People he took Secretary Wilbur to task for stating in an address recently in Philadelphia that "our children are apt to profit rather than suffer" from the depression.

Quoting from a report by Dr. Carl De Schweinitz, who has charge of unemployment relief in Philadelphia, Senator La Follette said that during eleven days in April no relief funds were available in Philadelphia and that during that period many families were obliged to subsist on scraps of dry bread, carrots and such other vegetables and a few fish, begged or picked up on the streets and docks. Of those to whom relief was being extended, he said, more than 10 per cent were nursing mothers.

"What are the children of those mothers likely to profit from the depression?" he asked. "And what will be the heritage in health and strength of the next generation if this condition is to continue?"

He declared that the attitude of the administration toward Federal relief was inconsistent with the policy recommended by Mr. Hoover and adopted for the relief of the children of allied nations following the World War.

"I can see no vital difference in the problem presented by a starving child or a man out of work walking the streets of Liége, Belgium, in 1919, or the streets of an American city in the Spring of 1932," he added.

Independent Negro Vote Seen.

Walter White, secretary of the association, predicted that the Negro vote would come into its own this year, and that the "old practice of handing out a few dollars to a group of discredited and powerless white and Negro politicians is futile."

"Negroes are concerned less with benefit-affecting, ~~sought~~ politicians than with unemployment relief, old age insurance, the ending of disfranchisement, the abolition of lynching, and other measures consonant with a changing national and world order," he said.

"More and more the Negro is understanding that the inequalities which made possible the concentration of enormous wealth in the hands of a few while the vast majority of the inhabitants of the world are on the ragged edge of starvation has many of its roots in the exploitation of black and brown and yellow people, in Africa, India, the Far East, the Caribbean and the United States.

"Neither of the likely candidates of the major political parties stirs his blood. Against a meagre record of some major abuses corrected in Haiti, the sending of an intelligent Governor to the Virgin Islands and a Negro sociologist on the commission to Liberia there are the following factors in the administration's record to stir the Negro's resentment:

"President Hoover's dealing with the lily-white Republicans in the South; his refusal to consider appointment of Negroes to public office; his nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the United States Supreme Court; his insult to the people of the Virgin Islands; the War Department's Jim-Crowing of colored gold star mothers; the general ignoring of issues like lynching and disfranchisement and the great suffering of Negroes from unemployment and other ills of the depression.

"As for Governor Franklin Roosevelt, Negroes remember his boast that he wrote the Constitution of Haiti when without real justification that black republic was invaded and seized and governed by American marines serving American financial powers. And Negroes are suspicious in the extreme of Governor Roosevelt's overtures to the Bourbon South.

"Negro voters will, of course, be interested in the next occupant of the White House. But they will be much more interested in helping to elect an intelligent and liberal Senate and House, and State, county and city officials who show willingness to include the Negroes' interest and welfare in their consideration of the needs of all citizens."

Frederick Douglass Eulogized.

Tribute to Frederick Douglass, who rose from slavery to champion the freedom of his race, and to serve as American Minister to Haiti, was paid by M. Dantes Bellegrade, Haitian Minister to the United States, at a sunrise meeting held by the conference delegates this morning at the Frederick Douglass Home in Anacostia, D. C.

M. Bellegarde expressed the belief that if Frederick Douglass were still living he "would be among those who most ardently approved the doctrine of international morality, which Secretary of State Stimson so happily phrased in his memorable letter of Feb. 24, 1932, to Senator Borah, to the effect that governments of the world must refuse to recognize the legality of all title or right obtained by violence."

M. Bellegarde added that a policy respectful of the rights of small nations such as had been exemplified in the activities of Mr. Douglass while Minister in Haiti, was "the only policy capable of assuring to a powerful nation like the United States the real and profound sympathy of the States of Latin America."

Slump Favors Negro's Status, Dewey Holds

NEW YORK
HERALD-TRIBUNE
MAY 2 1 1932

Professor Urges Advancement Group Members to Reject Political 'Bunk'

Economic Plans Outlined

Sickness, Old Age and Jobless Insurance Demanded

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 19. — Predictions of drastic economic reorganization to come out of the depression were emphasized by most of the speakers discussing an economic program for the Negro at the sessions today of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. These radical views, however, were countered by other speakers who did not agree that a crack-up of the capitalistic system was impending or desirable.

The speakers included Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University; Charles E. Russell, George Schuyler Negro editor of "The National News," of New York, and Harry E. Davis, civil service commissioner at Cleveland. The discussion centered around a "basis for an economic program" presented by Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, editor of "The Crisis"; Arthur B. Spingarn a vice-president of the association and Herbert J. Seligman, a member of the association staff, who presided. Five points were set forth in their outline, as follows:

Outline of Negro Demands

"1. The Negro as a worker has interests identical with those of white workers. With them he demands the redistribution of present wealth by the systematic taxation of large incomes and the future conduct of industry for public weal and not for private profit. He insists upon insurance for sickness, old age and unemployment. He insists upon education for youth and adults, not only in school and college but in science, technology and the professions, open to merit and calculated to help solve the real problems of living. He insists upon employment according to ability in both public and private service and reward without discrimination.

"2. Hitherto the American labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor, the railway unions and other unions has betrayed the interests of the Negro worker, and the Negro cannot cooperate with this movement until it recognizes him.

"3. The N. A. A. C. P. believes that the changes outlined above are the only alternative to a complete breakdown in the present social system and that Negroes must take and must be permitted to take an important part in bringing about those changes.

"4. Without the free and untrammeled right to vote, Negroes have no chance to help economic reform and no hope of obtaining economic security.

"5. We confidently believe that this program cannot be fully realized either for white folk or black without complete social equality."

Slump Favors Minority Groups

Professor Dewey contended that the depression had created a situation favorable to minority groups, with the Negroes in a position to make themselves felt as never before. He held that they should reject the "bunk" and the bait of the old political parties. Mr. Russell said "there is no permanent escape without sacrificing the capitalistic system" and that in the new order there must be no room for discrimination.

Earl Dickerson, of Chicago, said Negroes were pushing non-discrimination clauses in public contracts. Mr. Schuyler held that the periods of "Negro" jobs, allotted to the race by common consent, was past and that white persons were now taking those positions. Mr. Davis, however, asserted that the depression is not so severe as pictured by some, and that drastic economic change was not a certainty.

ORDERS WIDE FIGHT FOR NEGRO'S RIGHTS

NEW YORK TIMES

Conference Adopts Margold Plan to Begin 100 Cases in South Against Discrimination.

MAY 2 1 1932

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—A legal campaign planned by Nathan R. Margold of New York to defend Negroes against every form of discrimination was adopted here today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, endorsed the plan as one likely to obtain for Negroes "a reasonable certainty of justice nowhere assured to them at present in this country." The plan is to be carried out under direction of Mr. Margold.

The plan involves bringing simultaneously more than 100 cases in as many communities to test the right of States or of individuals "to infringe" on the social as well as the civic rights of Negroes.

"We plan a flood of litigation in all the Southern States," he said, "asserting the right of the Negro to equality of treatment, and striking at the heart of the situation by challenging the principle of segregation which is the backbone of the whole Negro problem.

"In the case of schools, the segregation issue will be the legal weapon employed to secure equality in the form of more and better schools for Negro children.

"Jim Crow laws will be the subject of direct attack on a new front."

Tribute to the activities of the association "in defending the rights of individuals before the courts when threatened with the deadening influence of riotous prejudice" was paid tonight by Dr. Moton in his address following the presentation to him by Senator Bronson Cutting of New Mexico of the Spingarn medal awarded annually for distinguished achievement by an American of African descent.

"It is in the courts where in the last analysis the Negro must win his long upward struggle for equal rights and justice," he said.

The Scottsboro case was cited by Dr. Moton as an instance in which Negroes had been condemned on testimony which, he asserted, would have led to the acquittal of white men.

Tributes to the late Mrs. Florence Kelley, one of the founders of the association, were paid by Miss Lillian D. Wald of New York in a memorial address and by Miss Jane Addams of Chicago in a letter read by Miss Mary Ovington of New York, who presided at the mass meeting tonight.

Capital Assailed For Unfairness Toward Negro

NEW YORK
HERALD-TRIBUNE

He Must Lock Self in Room to Dodge Washington Insults, Says C. E. Russell

MAY 2 3 1932

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Charles Edward Russell, winner of the Pulitzer prize for biography in 1928, launched into a scorching attack today upon the treatment of Negroes in the national capital. He said that Washington had not yet passed the kindergarten stage of regarding a man as superior or inferior by reason of his color, and that the only way a Negro could escape insult was by locking himself in his room or staying among his own people.

Mr. Russell, addressing the twenty-third annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, listed the following main items in his indictment of the capital's discrimination:

Unfairness in employment.

Unequal appropriation of school funds—only 19 per cent of the school funds going to 30 per cent of the capital's population.

"Gross insult and humiliation" by shops and restaurants, which refuse to cater to colored citizens.

Deprivation of cultural advantages in attending at theaters and motion picture houses.

Admission by seventeen churches that they systematically insult Negroes who try to worship there.

Mr. Russell's address followed an announcement by Nathan R. Margold, former Assistant United States Attorney in New York and a special counsel for the New York Transit Commission, of a plan for a nation-wide attack upon "Jim Crowism" in all its forms. Mr. Margold said that a plan had been worked out to revalidate the Fourteenth Amendment, which, he said, many judges and lawyers, including some members of the United States Supreme Court, had forgotten. This amendment protests against discrimination by states and indirectly against individual discrimination.

Mr. Margold said the Fourteenth Amendment had been misunderstood for forty years, and that the campaign he had planned would challenge the entire "Jim Crow" system on Southern railways, separate and inferior schooling for Negro children in the South and segregation of Negroes by agreement or covenant among white property owners.

The speaker indicated that the railroads might complain in legal action against the Southern "Jim Crow" laws, alleging that they were being deprived of property by the requirement to furnish double accommodations for white and colored people, and he indicated that large stockholders in the railways also might bring such suit. He charged that in some Southern states ten times as much per capita was spent on white as on Negro children, and in the most favored of Southern states the ratio was two to one.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, who received the Spingarn Medal awarded annually for distinguished achievement by an American Negro, urged the advancement of the legal rights of Negroes. The importance of this work, Dr. Moton said, was emphasized by the Scottsboro case in Alabama, in which eight Negro boys were condemned to death.

"In the State of Alabama, and in that section of the country of which Alabama is representative," he said, "the Negro, with rare exception, is tried by a jury of white men, and every one knows that by no stretch of imagination can such a jury place themselves upon a plane of equality with the accused. Every one, likewise, knows that when a black man is haled into the courts charged with a felonious offense against a white man, the presumptions are against him, even before his trial has begun."

COLORED TRIBUTE TO JOHN BROWN MAY BE REJECTED

Conference Party Goes to Harpers Ferry for Unveiling Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
STAR

WORDS ON MEMORIAL OPPOSED BY COLLEGE

MAY 2 1 1932

Sunrise Service to Honor Haitian Minister at Frederick Douglas Home in Anacostia.

Despite the fact college officials have given word that they will not accept it a tablet in memory of John Brown will be unveiled and presented today to Storer College, Harpers Ferry, W. Va. by members of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

Delegates of the association, which has been holding its annual conference at Shiloh Baptist Church here this week, left by bus for the West Virginia town this morning. They will be guests of the college, hold the unveiling services, including a number of addresses eulogizing John Brown, and then return to this city, bringing the tablet, unless the school officials have a change of mind.

Objection to the memorial is believed to be due to its wording, which the association declined to change despite requests of the school authorities.

The inscription on the tablet to which the college officials objected reads:

"Here John Brown aimed at human slavery a blow that woke a guilty Nation. With him fought 7 slaves and sons of slaves. Over his crucified body marched 200,000 black soldiers and 4,000,000 freedmen, singing John Brown's body lies a moldering in the grave, but his soul goes marching on."

Several to Speak.

Addresses at Harpers Ferry will be made by Oswald G. Villard, editor of The Nation; J. Max Barber of Philadelphia, president of the John Brown Memorial Association, who will tell of plans for a $25,000 memorial to be constructed at Lake Placid, N. Y., where the abolitionist leader is buried, and William E. B. Du Bois of New York.

A Sunsan service with Dantes Bellegarde, Haitian Minister, as guest of honor, will be held tomorrow morning at the home of Frederick Douglas in Anacostia. Others who will make addresses on this occasion are Dr. Carter G. Woodson and Lucy D. Slowe, dean of women of Howard University.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin will address the final session of the conference in the Washington Auditorium tomorrow at 3 p.m. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, and Walter White, association secretary, who will give a resume of the year's activities, will also make speeches.

The eighteenth Spingarn award was presented last night to Dr. Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, by Senator Cutting of New Mexico during a session in the auditorium of the new Commerce Department Building.

Leadership and Service.

Senator Cutting said the medal was given Dr. Moton "for his thoughtful leadership of conservative opinion and action on the Negro in the United States; as shown in the United States Hospital controversy in Tuskegee; by his stand for education in Haiti; by his support of equal opportunity for the Negro in the American public school system, and by his expression of the best ideals of the Negro in his recent publications."

The Committee on Award consisted of Oswald Garrison Villard, Dr. John Hope, James H. Dillard, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, William E. B. Du Bois, Edwin R. Embree and Dr. Mordacai W. Johnson.

In response, Dr. Moton praised the work of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, especially in the courts, in its use of established processes of law to vindicate claims of the Negro to equality before the law and to equal rights to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. In this connection he discussed extensively the Scottsboro case, in which seven colored youths were condemned to death in Alabama.

A tribute to Florence Kelley, one of the founders of the association, was made by Miss Lillian D. Wald of New York, who bore a message also from Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, for Mrs. Kelley's work in "improving morals in America."

N.A.A.C.P. – 1932

WRITER PAYS PERFECT TRIBUTE TO MARY WHITE OVINGTON

Story Of Founding Of N.A.A.C.P. Is Graphically Told

Courier 3-5-32
Pittsburgh Pa.

Dr. Barber Tells Colorful Story of Former Head of N. A. A. C. P. Executive Committee Who Has Helped Negroes' Cause For 30 Years.

By J. MAX BARBER

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 3—Sometimes progress goes forward in leaps and bounds but ordinarily it is so slow that we are prone to imagine that we are either standing still or slipping back. Newspapers, telephones, telegraphs, railroads and radios have made our horizon wider today than it ever was in the history of mankind; but even at that, we are circumscribed in our vision and cannot measure on the tread of progress from day to day. We must look back over long periods of time.

For example, we often wonder if we are making any headway in bringing about better race relations in America. Miss Mary White Ovington has been the head of the executive committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for thirteen years. Last month she resigned that position but was instantly elected as the treasurer of the same board. A few days ago the Philadelphia branch of the N. A. A. C. P. gave a dinner in honor of Miss Ovington. The dinner was held in the spacious dining room of the Y. M. C. A. of the University of Pennsylvania. It was a creditable affair in honor of a worthy woman and was attended by some of the finest white and colored people in Philadelphia.

In responding to a toast to "The Guest of the Evening," Miss Ovington detailed some reminiscences of her work among colored people. Her address was intensely interesting.

I met Miss Ovington nearly thirty years ago. She was out of Radcliffe College only about a year and came to Atlanta, Ga., to visit the Atlanta University Conference. As the daughter of wealthy New England parents of high social standing, she was in a position where she might have gone in for social life, but she preferred serious work. Miss Ovington had never come into intimate contact with colored people. When she returned to Radcliffe for one of the commencements she met a colored girl in the school. There were none there when she was a student. This young lady so impressed Miss Ovington that she decided that she would like to work among colored people. Hence her trip South to mingle with an educated, progressive group at Atlanta University. She had already read some of the advanced chapters of DuBois' book, "The Souls of Black Folk," published in the Atlantic Monthly, and was very much impressed by the scholarly and passionate presentation of the Negro's case by the present editor of The Crisis. The writer was at the time the managing editor of The Voice of the Negro. The automobile had not as yet become popular, so I hired a carriage and drove with Miss Ovington around Atlanta. She had an opportunity to see Decatur street with its crowds of ignorant Negroes and its social squalor. I showed her Auburn avenue with its fine Negro homes and finally we had tea at an aristocratic colored home on Houston street.

Miss Ovington came back to New York with new ideas about the colored people and with a new zeal to work for the race. Pretty soon the idea came to her of starting an organization where we could meet regularly with a liberal group of colored and white people to discuss the race problem. This organization was the Cosmopolitan Club. This club, for a time, had regular meetings where papers were read and discussed pertaining to the race problem. The club decided to have a dinner. One of the leading restaurants in Brooklyn was selected and the feast was spread. The writer was present at that banquet. It was a splendid dinner with the guests made up almost fifty-fifty from the two races. The seating was arranged so that the whites and blacks were sandwiched in together. Among those present was Miss Ovington, the prime mover; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, John Spargo, Rev. Owen Waller of Brooklyn, Oswald Garrison Willard and many other notable people. Somebody wised up the newspapers and let the reporters in on the meeting. The next morning nearly every newspaper in the land carried glaring headline about the Cosmopolitan Club dinner. The reporters, with their peculiar ability to present something which would make people buy the paper, made the main object of the dinner and the club that of inaugurating a new era of "Social Equality" between the races.

The Dixie newspapers opened the floodgates of bitterness. Deep calls unto deep. The bitterest diatribes were hurled at the whites. Miss Ovington's address at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn had been given in the newspapers and for weeks she was the recipient of the vilest, the most brutal letters of insult. The mail bags were loaded with such letters from every southern and many northern states.

She began to realize how vicious and how deep-seated race prejudice was in this country. It was like a poisonous serpent which struck when it had been trod upon. Weaker souls would have quailed. In fact, John Spargo, the Socialist leader, denied everything except his attendance at the banquet, and even asked for a letter denying that he advocated the intermarriage of the races.

Miss Ovington and the other whites stood their ground. The bitterness this harmless dinner revealed to them showed what a task they had before them in educating their own people to the place where they would not be such hopeless savages.

Shortly after that a Negro was burned at the stake at Springfield, Ill., the home of Abraham Lincoln. The thing was so brutal, so utterly inhuman, that a Kentucky white man, William English Walling, denounced it in an able article in The Independent Magazine. Miss Ovington sought and got in touch with Mr. Walling. He called a conference with Mr. Walling, Charles Edward Russell, and Rabbi Berkovitz. These four white people, a Jew, a Southerner and the other two Northerners decided to try to form an organization of whites and Negroes to fight for the rights of the colored people of America.

Here was the beginning of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The first public meeting of the N. A. A. C. P. in Cooper Union was by all odds the finest and most inspiring meeting I had ever attended up to that time. There was the brilliant John E. Milholland, the incisive Oswald Garrison Villard, the scholarly W. E. B. DuBois, and the eloquent Chief Justice Stafford of the Court of the District of Columbia.

The history of the N. A. A. C. P. since then is known to most of us. Its influence has been far wider than many of us know. The formation of interracial committees and many notable conferences can be traced to the educational campaign of this organization.

A Cosmopolitan dinner today would hardly get into the newspapers. People no longer feel that the Heavens will fall if a few white and colored people eat together. A few hopelessly unregenerate Southern editors still eating their hearts out and may have indigestion for a day. But nobody notices them. A dose of Sal Hepatica before breakfast the next morning would clean out their digestive tracts and they too will soon forget.

Some slow progress towards brotherhood is being made. The thirty years Miss Ovington has given to us without stint or pay, have materially contributed the uprooting of race bigotry and the progress of mankind.

Post
1932

A NEGRO BLOC

The Association for the Advancement of Colored People is to hold its twenty-third annual conference in Washington this month, with politics given the principal place in its discussions. A preliminary announcement says that stress will be laid on the "political balance of power held by negro voters in Northern States, which may play a decided part in influencing the result of the Presidential election."

The association is devoting its energies toward the creation of a negro block in American politics, to be swung from one party to another as racial interests may appear and it is to be encouraged in this disposition by some white doctrinaires and politicians. Speakers of prominence from both of the great political parties will address the gathering.

The association boasts that it contributed materially to the defeat of three Senators who voted to confirm the nomination by President Hoover of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court, because Judge Parker advocated a white Republican party in North Carolina.

Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, it is announced, will read a message from President Hoover. That ought to be Postmaster General Brown's commission. He could tell the association, among other things, how the Hambright movement for a white Republican party in South Carolina was suddenly dipped in the tar barrel to the consternation of some innocents in politics.

Kelly Miller Says N.A.A.C.P. Has Lost Much Of Its Power

By KELLY MILLER

When the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was formed 20 years ago, it was regarded as a radical organization to offset the conservatism of Booker T. Washington. The Tuskegee doctrine, at that time, held sway over the mind and imagination of the American people, white and black. The new movement stood for agitation for immediate fulfillment of the tenets of democracy as contrasted with the slow, long-suffering constructive program of Hampton and Tuskegee. And yet the new movement merely emphasized the fulfillment of the law, but never once advised its overthrow. Insistence on the observance of the 14th and 15th amendments is no more radicalism than insistence on the fulfillment of the 18th. Booker Washington died. His philosophy continues by sheer force of its own inertia, unaccelerated by his dynamic personality. The World War came and went. Instead of being a war for democracy, as Woodrow Wilson declared it to be, it was the means of weakening the democratic spirit throughout the world. The word has lost its place and meaning in the lexicon of Germany, France, Italy, Russia, Japan, England, and even in the United States. Economic dictatorship now rules the world. The eighteenth century doctrine of the rights of man is no longer proclaimed from the halls of Congress or preached from pulpit or platform. The enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments is no longer understood to be the serious purpose of the government. The N. A. A. C. P. is about the only voice which seriously hopes to revive "the lost cause." They have piped to Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, but they do not dance. The so-called "new Negro" does not look for redemption in that direction. Instead of hoping for a return of the old political regime, he rather expects a radical change in the economic order. The N. A. A. C. P. today stands as a conservative body motivated mainly by the dead hand of the past. It is declaiming for the enforcement of law, which everybody accepts in principle, but nobody but the Negro expects to see put in practice. The present day radicals and conservatives came to grips at Scottsboro. Even the Bourbon whites of Alabama were with the conservative N. A. A. C. P. as contrasted with the radical Communists. All Negroes are now radicals in the sense of the erstwhile militant organization, battling for their legal rights, while none but the reckless and the irresponsible ones are radical as interpreted by the reds.

The N. A. A. C. P. has lost much of the dynamic power derived from its erstwhile reputation for radicalism. It now relies chiefly upon seizing upon dramatic instances of violation of law and in holding the courts to regular legal procedure. This is to be Conservatism. I read somewhere in the press that President Spingarn in a recent address before the Twentieth Century Club of Boston declared that his organization was about to launch a new policy which would involve economic as well as political doctrine. The fulfillment of this declaration of intention is anxiously awaited. As matters now stand, there are no genuine economic radicals except the impossible and the irresponsible reds, who have a fanatical fringe. The N. A. A. C. P. has become as conservative as the Y. M. C. A. Indeed, the Urban League, the N. A. A. C. P. and the Y. M. C. A. might as well be consolidated into a single organization for the advancement of colored people, so far as aim and methods are concerned. The first wants the law enforced, the second wants the Negro to be good and obey the law while the third wants him to have economic and industrial opportunity. These are all parts of a conservative program.

The Negro mass is sluggish and inert. It requires some constantly stimulating force to urge it forward. Any form of radicalism which threatens disruption of existing order would be suicidal. The imported radicalism of the reds would be treason against his land and country. And yet without something of a stirring nature is brought to play upon him, he sinks into inactivity and sloth. He is now at the depth of racial depression. Not a single progressive and stimulating motive spurs his lethargic energies. The Industrialism of Booker T. Washington quickened him for a while. The bizarre movement of Marcus Garvey aroused him for but a moment. The N. A. A. C. P. starts and stirs him only momentarily when some tragic happening occurs. But it makes no lasting appeal to his imagination. Ordinarily the people have a right to look to the youthful intelligentia for the stimulation of the masses. Mens agitat molem. But our college fraternities in biennial session, meet, dine, dance and adjourn. They are engrossed in literary activity and in research work in chemistry, physics and biology, while the masses may go hang. There is a dearth of agitation in a sane constructive direction. In politics, education, religion, and social polity we are just about where Fred Douglass and Booker Washington left us. Who will take the next step?

N. J. GOVERNOR IS SPEAKER AT N.A.A.C.P. CONVO

State Conference Has Many Subjects For Public Attention

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The Third Annual New Jersey Conference for the N. A. A. C. P. branches met Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 4, 5, and 6, 1932, at the House of Friendliness Y. M. C. A., 43 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City, the president, Dr. Vernon Bunce, presiding.

Thirty-five delegates from fifteen branches were present. The sessions were largely attended by visitors from all over the state. The following were the branches represented: Asbury Park, Bayonne, Camden, Elizabeth, Montclair, Newark, Orange, Plainfield, Roselle, Rutherford, Morristown, Summit, Westfield, Jersey City and Trenton.

Issues of importance to the colored citizens of New Jersey were discussed. Among the subjects were:

Subjects Discussed

The New Jersey Civil Rights Bill, can it be improved?; segregation in county penal institutions; discrimination in swimming pools; graveyard segregation in Plainfield; hospital and public school discrimination.

Also unemployment and job problems; junior work in branches; and woman's auxiliary.

At the Friday evening session, Mr. Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the National Office was the guest speaker. Dr. Deckle McLean, Jersey City, presided at this session.

The Saturday session, Mrs. Mary Allen, president of the Montclair branch, presiding, was one of great importance. Some of those who spoke at this meeting were Dr. M. DeFreitas, Plainfield; Mrs. Grace Fenderson, Newark; Miss Lillian Anthony, Newark; Mr. Puryear of the Newark Urban League; Dr. C. T. Branch, Camden, and Miss Dorothy Freeman, Asbury Park.

Mass Meeting Held

Reports of committees and election of officers concluded the Saturday session.

The conference closed with a mass meeting held at St. Mark's A. M. E. Zion Church, on Sunday afternoon, Dr. George L. Johnson, Bayonne, presiding. Honorable A. Harry Moore, governor of New Jersey, and J. E. Spingarn, president of the N. A. A. C. P., were the principal speakers.

Others who spoke were Dr. Robert Bagnall, director of branches, of the national office; Dr. Vernon Bunce, president of the state conference, and C. Bion Jones, of Jersey City.

Musical selections were given by Miss Iva Mae Nugent, soprano, and James Boxwell, baritone. Invocation was said by Rev. Charles S. Freeman, D. D., and the benediction by Rev. Elias S. Hardge, pastor of St. Mark's A. M. E. Zion Church.

The officers for the coming year are: president, Dr. Vernon F. Bunce, Orange, first vice-president, Dr. George L. Johnson, Bayonne; second vice president, Mrs. Mary Allen, Montclair; third vice-president, Drrace J. T. Davis, Elizabeth; secretary Miss Phyllis R. Oliver, Jersey City assistant secretary, Vernon Halsey, Plainfield; treasurer, James H. Curry, Jersey City.

The board of directors are: James Williams, Montclair; Mrs. Mary Christian, Orange; Mrs. R. S. Carter, Asbury Park; Mrs. Lottie Cooper, East Orange; Miss Lillian Anthony, Newark; Dr. C. M. DeFriestas, Plainfield; Mrs. Grace Fenderson, Newark; Dr. C. T. Branch, Camden; Chastlen Hall, Jersey City; Irving T. Nutt, Camden; Rev. William Moore, Westfield; C. A. Reynolds, Rutherford; J. H. Hopkins, Trenton; and Dr. Deckle McLean, Trenton.

The next conference will convene in Montclair, March 3, 4, 5, 1933.

RACE EQUALITY KEYNOTE AT N.A.A.C.P. MEET

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Equality of races as an ideal and a fact, is the prime necessity for American nation today, declared Col. J. E. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the keynote address, Tuesday night, opening the association's 23rd annual conference which is to continue here through Sunday, May 22.

The fight for equality of all races in America, Colonel Spingarn called "a last stand against the centrifugal forces carrying us away from an American center, a plea for a spiritual home here in America for the highest hopes of all the races, white and black, that inhabit our continent."

"Superiority" Myth

Theories of the "superiority" of race and national groups in the ancient and modern worlds have heralded the doom of nations, Colonel Spingarn warned his audience, citing the poison of the slave population of Rome which flooded ancient Italy; the dispersion of the Hebrews who considered themselves the chosen people; the destruction of the South in the Civil War; and the crushing of modern Germany in consequence of its belief in the superiority of the Germanic or Nordic race.

Political independence was urged upon the Negroes of the United States in an address by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas.

Follow New Leadership

Senator Capper urged the colored voters of the nation to follow the "new leadership" which was intent upon educational, political and industrial gains for the race rather than upon gaining individual preferment.

"The Negro does not 'belong' to any party," said Senator Capper "but will wisely give his support to the party which in fact defends him in his right of equality under the law. I would say, let the Negro citizen hold to an independent mind politically making his decisions and choices in politics according to the circumstances."

N.A.A.C.P. -1932

N. A. A. C. P. Will Realize $5,000 From Sale of Walker Home

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will realize only about $5,000, and not $20,000, from the sale of Villa Lewaro, the eight-acre estate of the late Mme. C. J. Walker at Irvington-on-Hudson.

Last week the Association gave its consent to the sale of the property to Mrs. Annie Poth of 271 West 125th street national secretary of the Companions of the Forest of America, who is purchasing the property on behalf of her organization. In reporting the sale, the New York Times gave the sale price as $47,000 and said that $20,000 of this amount would go to the N. A. A. C. P. and the remainder to the trustees of the estate.

Walter White, secretary of the Association, explained the situation to The Age in the following manner:

"When the late Mme. C. J. Walker died, she provided in her will that Villa Lewaro should remain the home of her daughter, Mme. A'Lelia Walker, during her lifetime, but upon her death, the property should be given to the N. A. A. C. P. After the estate of the original Mme. Walker had been appraised, it was found that there was not enough cash left to main the home. So it became necessary for the Mme. C. J. Walker Company to provide money for taxes and maintainence from time to time.

This is why more than half of the net proceeds of the sale is being turned over to the trustees of the estate of A'Lelia Walker—F. B. Ransom, Robert DeFrantz, R. L. Brokenburr and Mrs. Mae Walker Perry—to reimburse the estate for money advanced for taxes, etc., paid on Villa Lewaro.

Speakers For Meeting Of Nat'l Assn.

Haitian Minister and Others Named for CONFERENCE MAY 17th

To Be Held in City Washington

Washington, April 25—Dantès Bellegarde, Haitian Minister to the United States and Carter G. Woodson, editor of the Journal of Negro History, author of numerous historical works and 12th Spingarn medalist, are among the latest additions to the formidable list of speakers who will address the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, assembled May 17 to 22 in Washington in the 23rd annual conference.

Mr. Bellegarde and Mr. Woodson will speak on Sunday morning, May 22, at a sunrise service in honor of Frederick Douglas, held at the home of Douglas at Anacostia, near Washington.

Mr. Bellegarde who represents the black republic of Haiti at Washington is a diplomat of world wide renown. An address he made before the League of Nations advocating amity among the nations of the western hemisphere was quoted throughout the world. Mr. Bellegarde has been in the forefront of the struggle to end the U. S. financial military domination of the Republic of Haiti and in this struggle has received the aid and cooperation of the N. A. A. C. P.

The new accessions to the association group of Washington conference speakers swell a list which already includes four United State Senators: Profs. John Dewey of Columbia University, foremost educator and philosopher in this country Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation: Georgia Schuyler, Prof Abram Harris of Howard University, Dr. R. R. Moton, this year's Spingarn Medalist: Mrs. Addie Hunton, Miss Mary White Ovington, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, J. E Spingarn, Walter White and Dr J. Max Barber, president of the John Brown Memorial Association

One of the outstanding affairs among the many social events which are being planned for delegates and visitors to its Washington conference is a tea to be given by the interracial committee of the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom and three meetings of the Society of Friends (Quakers) in Washington. This tea will be given on Thursday, May 19, from four to six in the Friends' Meeting House, at 20th street and Florida Avenue, N. E.

Luther Deichelderfer, chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, has accepted an invitation to be present on the opening night of the conference and will express the welcome in behalf of the city government He was visited by a committee consisting of Miss E. F. G. Merritt Branch President, A. S. Pinkett Branch Secretarly, Jefferson S. Cottage, Conference chairman: and W. H. C. Brown, chairman of the Conference Finance Committee.

The new Department of Commerce building auditorium has been granted for the Friday night meeting, on May 20th, at which the Spingarn Medal will be presented to Dr. R. R. Moton by Senator Bronson M. Cutting of New Mexico.

This building, the newest and most up to date in Washington is rarely used for any but official government gatherings and its being given for the use of the N. A. A. C. P. is considered testimony the importance attributed to the conference by official Washington.

Sec'y Wilbur To Bear Hoover Message To N.A.A.C.P. Meeting

WASHINGTON May 5—Ray Lyman Wilbur, United States Secretary of the Interior, will personally bring a message from President Hoover to the 23d annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Washington, May 17 to 22.

Secretary Wilbur will be introduced at the business session of the Conference on Wednesday afternoon, May 18, at four o'clock. He will read a message to the Conference from President Hoover and will then deliver his own address. This meeting, like the other daytime sessions of the Conference, will be held in Shiloh Baptist Church, Ninth and P streets, northwest.

Secretary Wilbur's appearance at a daytime session of the N. A. A. C. P. Conference in Washington emphasizes the importance of these gatherings at which a thorough-going discussion will be had of the most immediate problems facing colored Americans.

Delegates from all parts of the country are to participate in the discussions and it is expected that all points of view held among Negroes in this country will come to expressions. Among the subjects slated for discussion at the daytime sessions of the Washington Conference are the Negro's course in politics; an economic program for the Negro in America to be formulated by a committee and discussed and amended by the delegates; the Association's legal program, including a summary of cases handled by the National Office, and the experience of branches in dealing with local situations; work for young people in advancing the Negro's civil rights under N. A. A. C. P. leadership; and war on jim crow on many fronts.

Included in the discussion of the war on jim crow will be a discussion of the newly begun campaign to end segregation on long and short haul bus lines, the discussion led by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., who arranged for hearing on this issue before the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission.

A program of attack on segregation in municipal parks, swimming pools and playgrounds is also sched-

Storer College About Faces And Refuses to Have Tablet To John Brown on Campus

Journal and Guide 5-28-32

DuBois Castigates School President, Trustee Board And Daughters Of Confederacy As N. A. A. C. P. Takes Tablet Home

Harper's Ferry, W. Va.—(CNS)—John Brown's body lies a-moulding in the grave, but his spirit touches not the hearts of the president and trustees of Storer College here, where Negro youth are being taught and where last winter a tablet was erected in honor of those slaves who did not join John Brown. Norfolk, Va.,

This is the reaction to the startling sensation which was created last Saturday when for the first time many of the hundreds of delegates to the N. A. A. C. P. conference in Washington, D. C., who had journeyed to the Storer College campus here for the dedication of a tablet in honor of John Brown, learned that the tablet was not to be erected because of the objection of the President and Trustees of the college to the language on the tablet as written by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

The announcement came at the end of the meeting where the story of the John Brown raid of 1859 and its significance was told by Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation, and J. Max Barber, president of the John Brown Association. President Henry T. McDonald, white, of Storer College had made a speech of welcome to the delegates and immediately left the platform. The significance of his leaving was not noticed at that time.

Dr. DuBois Caustic

At the conclusion of the speeches of appreciation of John Brown, Charlotte Hawkins Brown, the presiding officer, introduced Dr. DuBois, who had been scheduled to speak on the "Use of Force In Reform." With a quiet and deliberate tone the veteran editor of the Crisis electrified his audience when at the outset of his remarks he said: "We came here today to dedicate a tablet in honor of John Brown. Because of events we did not forsee this is impossible. We are going to take the tablet back to Washington with us. I am sorry."

The events referred to were the refusals of the President of Storer College, Henry T. McDonald, and the trustee board to agree to the wording on the tablet. Dr. DuBois read the inscription on the tablet. It was as follows:

> "Here John Brown aimed at human slavery a blow that woke a guilty Nation. With him fought slaves and sons of slaves. Over his crucified corpse marched 200,000 black soldiers and 4,000,000 freed men singing John Brown's body lies a-molding in the grave, but his soul goes marching on."

"When I wrote this, or rather when it was written, for it wrote itself," declared Dr. DuBois, "I did not think that there remained any one who still defended slavery and the lost cause. I did not think any one would take exception to the wording."

Slavery Not Heroic

He pointed out that the current attempts of the Daughters of the Confederacy were to defy the "lost cause" of the War of the Rebellion. "It was to aim a blow at this lie, that the phrase 'guilty Nation' was used. It makes no difference what the Daughters of the Confederacy may say, you cannot make a defense of human slavery heroic. I did not say 'a guilty South,' I said a 'guilty Nation,' and the nation was guilty."

It was to this phrase that the officials of Storer College took most exception, he explained. Dr. DuBois went on to point out carefully that the statements made in the inscription were historically accurate and correct. He explained that slaves and sons of slaves did take part in the famous raid, which aided in the War of the Rebellion and the final emancipation of slaves.

Interpreting his use of the word, "crucified" in connection with John Brown, he stated that the word must not be taken to mean the destruction of innocent people. "If that were so," he declared, "all of us at one time or another would be crucified. John Brown took human lives. He took them in Kansas and he took them here. He meant to take them. He meant to use force to wipe out an evil he could no longer endure. He broke the law. And he meant to do it. And when his time came he was willing that the law should be executed against him. He was crucified because he was willing to give up his life for a cause he believed to be right."

Scores College

"And over his crucified corpse marched 200,000 black soldiers. Black soldiers of the civil war no longer march in our textbooks. I doubt if they march in the textbooks of Storer College, but over his crucified corpse those 200,000 black soldiers did march. And without them, one great authority has said, the war could not have been won. And that authority was Abraham Lincoln."

"I am sorry the President, trustees and teachers of Storer College did not have the courage to have the tablet left here. This is my opinion. Now I shall read the formal expression of the board of directors of the national association. It is more polite."

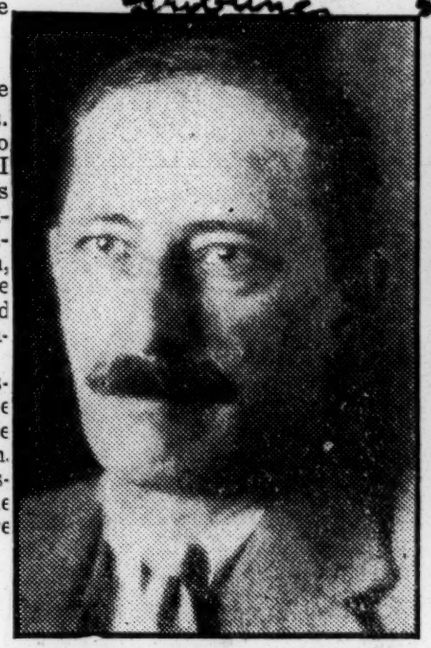
DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS, editor of the Crisis, and well known author.

DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON, President of Howard University.

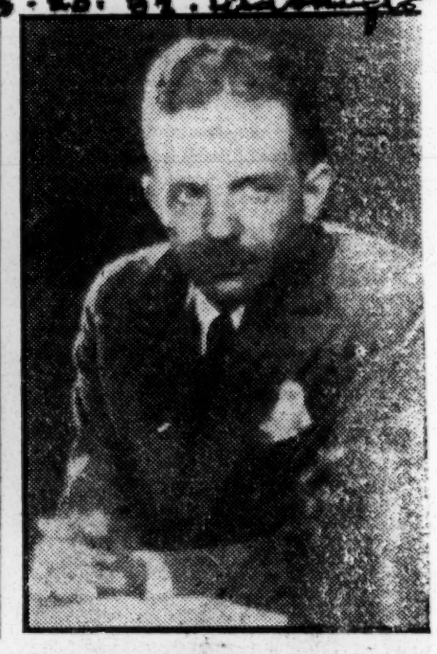
PROMINENT SPEAKERS AT THE N.A.A.C. P. CONFERENCE

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION HELD HERE FROM TUESDAY TO SUNDAY

Tribune 5-28-32. Washington D.C.



J. E. SPINGARN, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.



WALTER WHITE, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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DANTES BELLGARDE, Haitian Minister.

N. A. A. C. P - 1932

SEC'Y DELIVERS HOOVER MESSAGE TO N.A.A.C.P.

Courier 5-28-32 Pittsburgh Pa

OPPOSITE VIEWS OF SPEAKERS NOTABLE

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26—Two directly opposite political attitudes were taken toward the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at their 23rd annual meeting last Wednesday by the Republican and Democratic parties, when Secretary Ray Lyman Wilbur of the Interior Department appeared before the body at 5 o'clock to deliver President Hoover's message and a brief speech of his own, and Senator Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio appeared before the night meeting in a formal address. After reading Mr. Hoover's message, which consisted of the usual platitudes about race progress since the Civil War, Mr. Wilbur told the audience he would talk, not about policies, but about health. To the surprise of the delegates, Mr. Wilbur, in telling of the recent White House conferences to which Negro health experts were invited, said the Negro is primarily an agricultural being who gets along best when in the sunshine, where he can better resist tuberculosis and rickets, two of his deadliest diseases. He also told them that the Negro is a minority group and therefore subject to the injustices which he meets from the majority group because of his group weakness, and advised them to "not make themselves obnoxious," but try to live in peace and harmony with the majority.

If they did this they would get along better and get more recognition in the long run, he said. Senator Bulkley gave full credit to Walter White and the N. A. A. C. P. for his victory at the polls over McCulloch, his opponent, but advised the group to always be sure of the views of the man it supports, as he might easily hold the same views of the man it opposes.

He also said both parties are bad enough where the Negro is concerned, but the race will get more recognition if it intelligently divides its vote. Robert W. Bagnall spoke at the Wednesday morning session and Prof. Abram L. Harris and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois at the night session. Judge James A. Cobb presented Secretary Wilbur and Isadore Martin presented Senator Bulkley.

PILGRIMAGE TO HARPERS FERRY FAILS

Call

Inscription Written by DuBois Was "Too Hot," School Heads Say

5-29-32

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va. — (CNS) — A startling sensation was created last Saturday when the first time many of the hundreds of delegates to the N. A. A. C. P. conference in Washington, D. C., who had journeyed to the Storer college campus here for the dedication of a tablet in honor of John Brown, learned that the tablet was not to be erected because of the objection of the president and trustees of the college to the language of the tablet as written by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Kansas City

The announcement came at the end of the meeting where the story of the John Brown raid of 1859 and its significance was told by Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation, and J. Max Barber, president of the John Brown association. President Henry T. McDonald of Storer college had made a speech of welcome to the delegates and immediately left the platform. The significance of his leaving was not noticed at that time.

DuBois Electrifies Audience

At the conclusion of the speeches of appreciation of John Brown, Charlotte Hawkins Brown, the presiding officer, introduced Dr. DuBois, who had been scheduled to speak on the "Use of Force in Reform." With a quiet and deliberate tone the veteran editor of the Crisis electrified the audience when at the outset of his remarks he said: "We came here today to dedicate a tablet in honor of John Brown. Because of events we did not foresee, this is impossible. We are going to take the tablet back to Washington with us. I am sorry."

The events referred to were the refusals of the president of Storer college, Henry T. McDonald, and the trustee board to agree to the wording of the tablet. Dr. DuBois read the inscription on the tablet. It was as follows:

"Here John Brown aimed at human slavery a blow that woke a guilty nation.

"With him fought slaves and sons of slaves. Over his crucified corpse marched 200,000 black soldiers and 4,000,000 freed men singing John Brown's body lies a molding in the grave but his soul goes marching on."

"When I wrote this, or rather when it was written, for it wrote itself," declared Dr. DuBois, "I did not think that there remained any one who still defended slavery and the lost cause. I did not think any one would take exception to the wording."

He pointed out that the current attempts of the Daughters of Confederation were to defy the "lost cause" of the War of the Rebellion. "It was to aim a blow at this lie, that the phrase 'guilty nation' was used. It makes no difference what the Daughters of the Confederation may say, you cannot make a defense of human slavery heroic. I did not say 'a guilty South,' I said a 'guilty nation,' and the nation was guilty."

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Black Soldiers Marched

"And over his crucified corpse marched 200,000 black soldiers. Black soldiers of the Civil war no longer march in our textbooks. I doubt if they march in the textbooks of Storer college, but over his crucified corpse those 200,000 black soldiers did march. And without them, one great authority has said, the war could not have been won. And that authority was Abraham Lincoln."

"I am sorry the president, trustees and teachers of Storer college did not have the courage to have the tablet left here. This is my opinion. Now I shall read the formal expression of the board of directors of the national association. It is more polite."

The statement of the National associaton declared that the tablet had been refused by the Storer college officials and that it would be taken back to New York and kept in the national association headquarters there "until such a time as public sentiment would make its erection at the John Brown Fort on the Storer college campus possible."

Although when the import of Dr. DuBois remarks became known, several Storer college teachers left the hall noisily, the audience greeted his speech and the official statement with thunderous applause. At the suggestion of Dr. DuBois the group sang "John Brown's Body" with a feeling, perhaps, never before expressed in the tiny Storer college auditorium. As one delegate expressed it, "this meeting will be another shot against prejudice which will be heard around the world."

AFTER 12-YEAR THREAT, PICKENS SPEAKS IN LA.

Tribune 5-28-32

Dodging A Mob 12 Years Ago, William Pickens Is Openly Received Now

Washington D.C.

MONROE, La. — Two Louisiana cities, Monroe and Shreveport, in which a number of years ago, the life of William Pickens, Field Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. was threatened, have heard him in large and enthusiastic mass meetings, he reports to the National office.

From Shreveport Mr. Pickens writes: " Our meeting here was a moral triumph, the first time anybody has dared to have a public lecture in the interest of the N.A.A.C.P. here in years—or over."

In Monroe there were 200 people at Mr. Pickens' meeting, among them a number of whites, of whom one, the City Judge, came forward and said:

"I have been judge in this city for 31 years. I have handled all sorts of colored people. But tonight I have learned about them. I do not know what the other whites here would say but I will go out of here a better man. I am relatively poor, but I would not have missed this lecture for $100 of any man's money. I am making my contribution to this organization and I think all of you colored people ought to do your best by it.

"Dr. Pickens—I guess he is a doctor, he ought to be for he is a doctor of our minds and hearts—all the white people of the south could hear a talk like that we have heard here tonight, there would be better relations between white and black citizens in this country.

We are inviting Dr. Pickens to visit this city nearly half of whom are Negroes, every time he comes this direction."

Mr. Pickens wrote one of his reports sitting in Shreveport, "where only a few years ago a mob led by the sheriff and chief of police were lying in wait for me, when I thought I was coming."

COLUMBUS, O.
CITIZEN

MAY 19 1932

NEGROES PLAN RELIEF FIGHT

Insurance for Sick, Aged And Jobless Among Their Demands for Aid.

By MAX STERN,
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

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2. Recognition of the Negro worker by the American Federation of Labor, railway unions and others who have "betrayed the interests of the Negro worker."

3. Participation by Negroes in bringing about the social reforms outlined under No. 1.

4. Free and untrammeled right of Negroes to vote.

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"We plan a flood of litigation in all the Southern States," he said, asserting the right of the Negro to equality of treatment, and striking at the heart of the situation by challenging the principle of segregation which is the backbone of the whole Negro problem.

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The Scottsboro case was cited by Dr. Moton as an instance in which Negroes had been condemned on testimony which, he asserted, would have led to the acquittal of white men.

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Also Outlines Big Work Ahead for Organization.

LaFOLLETTE AND JOHNSON SPEAK

Body Ends Largest Session, Officials Say.

By E. W. BAKER

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A gesticulating mass of between 7,000 and 8,000 persons who swarmed over the Washington Auditorium Sunday, at the closing meeting were but a small portion of the crowds which filled the Mount Moriah Baptist Church since Tuesday, of last week.

For three hours, Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Walter White, secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, of Howard, talked as men have never talked before to a Washington audience. Unbounded physical resources were revealed in the features of each speaker. Unbounded hatred of the evils of color and race prejudice were stamped in every word, act, look and thought of each speaker.

The introduction of Senator LaFollette, the first speaker, by Robert W. Bagnall, director of N.A.A.C.P. agencies, who presided, was brief with the words that the legislator was "the great son of a great father."

"I shall not endeavor to discuss the problems which are of interest to the colored race alone," the Senator began. "This great economic crisis is the greatest in the history of this country, and I prefer to devote the time of my discussion to the problems that confront all the people regardless of race or creed."

Stock Exchange Blamed

Picturing conditions leading up to the crisis, he declared, "During the past decade we have witnessed one of the most amazing cycles of expansion and speculation and a prosperity based on that speculation wherein the credit of the people of the United States was siphoned away from the productive agricultural and manufacturing centers. It was taken from the federal reserve system and employed for the purpose of financing the speculation of the New York Stock Exchange.

"When the progressive element of Congress endeavored to secure action to check the concentration of credit for unproductive purposes they were denounced as calamity howlers."

The young Senator criticized the government for refusing to make federal appropriations for unemployment.

Recalling that in 1919 the government took $100,000,000 out of the U.S. treasury for the relief of European countries, Senator LaFollette declared that he did not criticise the act of generosity, "but I see no difference between men or women walking the streets of Liege, Belgium, hungry and cold, in 1919, and the men and women walking the streets of American cities, hungry and cold, in 1932. That the problem of relief was a little sprinkling of White told of two men who visited 17 white churches in the District to find out the kind of treatment they would receive. "They were insulted in 17 churches," he asserted. Mr. White then passed to the almost impossibility of a colored man securing a clerkship in the government where he can get a little tment. He told that they were employed as messengers, received the pay of messengers, but did the work of clerks.

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For three hours, Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Walter White, secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, of Howard, talked as men have never talked before to a Washington audience. Unbounded physical resources were revealed in the features of each speaker. Unbounded hatred of the evils of color and race prejudice were stamped in every word, act, look and thought of each speaker.

The introduction of Senator LaFollette, the first speaker, by Robert W. Bagnall, director of N.A.A.C.P. agencies, who presided, was brief with the words that the legislator was "the great son of a great father."

"I shall not endeavor to discuss the problems which are of interest to the colored race alone," the Senator began. "This great economic crisis is the greatest in the history of this country, and I prefer to devote the time of my discussion to the problems that confront all the people regardless of race or creed."

Stock Exchange Blamed

Picturing conditions leading up to the crisis, he declared, "During the past decade we have witnessed one of the most amazing cycles of expansion and speculation and a prosperity based on that speculation wherein the credit of the people of the United States was siphoned away from the productive agricultural and manufacturing centers. It was taken from the federal reserve system and employed for the purpose of financing the speculation of the New York Stock Exchange.

"When the progressive element of Congress endeavored to secure action to check the concentration of credit for unproductive purposes they were denounced as calamity

Insulted in Church

Attacking the segregation and humiliation suffered by colored people in the Nation's Capital, the speaker declared that he did not criticise the act of generosity, "but I see no difference between men or women who visited the Nation's Capital, yet the white man walking the streets of Liege, Belgium, hungry and cold, in 1919, and the men and women walking the streets of American cities, hungry and out of work in the spring

Recalling that in 1919 the government took $100,000,000 out of the U.S. treasury for the relief of European countries, Senator LaFollette agile stenographer, Walter White, told of two men who visited the District of Columbia, one a colored man and 17 white churches in the District to find out the kind of treatment they would receive. "They were instructed to go to the 17th white church where the money was another idea expressed by the youthful legislator.

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benefit of the casual observer, that this might appear a small portion out of twelve millions, but that they were saved in sections where the life of a colored man did not mean much.

Speaking of the moral gains, he declared that the communities had been served notice that they could not "railroad a man to a death which he did not merit."

Mr. White stated that the organization had been criticized for carrying on what is regarded as a punitive campaign in politics. "Of course, it is a punitive campaign, but the whites are beginning to realize that Negroes will not be taken in by the blandishments of white politicians."

"The Negro is not worried about who is in the White House. Neither of the possible candidates of the major political parties stir him. He will of course, be interested, but will be more interested in helping to elect an intelligent and liberal Senate and House, and local officials who will include the welfare of the Negro in their consideration of the needs of all citizens.

White House No Worry

"Hoover has done a few things for which he should be given credit." These were enumerated as a step to liberate Haiti; his action in the fa of the furore created when Mrs. Oscar DePriest was invited to the White House tea; appointment of an intelligent governor to the Virgin Islands, and the sending of C. S. Johnson, sociologist, to Liberia on the commission.

Turning to President Hoover's debit side, Mr. White criticized him for his continual alliance with the lily-whites, who are determined to oust the Negro from politics; his stand pat stand on the John L. Parker confirmation; refusal to appoint colored men to public office; his insult to the people of the Virgin Islands; ignoring of lynching and disfranchisement, and the jim-crowing of Gold Star Mothers.

Of Governor Franklin Roosevelt, Democratic presidential candidate, Mr. White stated, "We cannot forget that it was he who boasted of having written the Constitution of Haiti when the United States seized that black republic with great injustice. Negroes are suspicious of his continual quoting of the Bourbon South."

Suggests Massie Medal

Commenting on the Massie case, Mr. White declared that the colored man does not now look to the whites for moral leadership. "The World War and subsequent happenings have shaken his faith in the white man's system of laws and justice.

"One can have only the greatest sympathy for Mrs. Massie. At the same time here were four people, none, of whom denied they had taken a man out and cowardly lynched him in cold blood. The American republic rises up and demands that they be given a pardon.

"Why did they not do the additional thing and make a thorough job of it by giving them the Congressional Medal of Honor? One hundred and thirty Congressmen signed the petition for a full pardon in behalf of the four admitted and convicted lynchers. You want to remember them when they come up for re-election.

N.A.A.C.P. Must Take Stand for Masses or Classes, Says DuBois

Editor of Crisis Answers Criticism Against Association at Annual Conference.

WASHINGTON—In a frank discussion of the various criticisms of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis and a member of the association's board of directors, addressing the 23rd annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. in Washington, outlined new directions which the association must take in a changing world order.

The criticisms of the N.A.A.C.P. Dr. DuBois summarized under seven main heads and dealt in detail with each one. Each of the criticisms was frankly stated and all of them together were taken as the basis for a thorough revision of the N.A.A.C.P. organization and program.

In reply to the charge of "highbrowism," the N.A.A.C.P. will have to choose whether it stands for class or mass, Dr. DuBois said:

Class or Mass

"Where do we stand? With the privileged aristocracy of the world, which by its ownership and monopoly of capital is controlling the political and social development of the masses of men, or with a new industrial democracy of working people who more and more consciously propose to organize industry and dircet the division of wealth in accordance with the wants and wishes of those who create it?

"Insofar as the N.A.A.C.P. has not faced this decision in the past, it may excuse itself by saying that there has been hitherto in the Negro race no sufficient division of economic interest to make decision necessary. But every hour now decreases the validity of this excuse and compels us to decide just where we stand between Mass and Class."

The N.A.A.C.P. must also increasingly enlist the co-operation of masses of colored people functioning through "a thousand central offices working in unison with a main office as a clearing house of activities." He also advocated a gradual increase of power allotted to the N.A.A.C.P. annual conference, including the right to name some members of the board of directors and to lay down general policies.

Salaries

Investigation revealed that the N.A.A.C.P. had not spent too much on salaries and overhead but on the other hand, said Dr. DuBois, colored leaders must "eschew the American ideal of great wealth" and must "definitely put before themselves the ideal of small income and moderate living expenses."

In reply to the criticism that the N.A.A.C.P. was not covering the entire field of its work, Dr. DuBois said that that was partly because the field was so vast but that the scope of branch work must be increased.

The association had failed heretofore to attract youth to its work, Dr. DuBois said, calling it "one of our greaest failures" and added that "it calls for the serious attention of this organization in its central office and in all its branches."

Industrial Order

Concerning its general program Dr. DuBois said of the N.A.A.C.P. that it must join in the establishment of the new industrial order saying:

"We must so rearrange our program that it fits enthusiastic forward action in the segregated South as "bus," "summons," "Thomas," where the battle against segregation has been won. We have got to realize that the solution of the race problem in America is going to lie outside of America, and that the present problems of race in Asia, Africa and the other Americas are of primary and pressing interest to the Negro race in the United States."

N.A.A.C.P. - 1932

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Courier 5-28-32
Bell Church, Pa.

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N.A.A.C.P. -1932

N.A.A.C.P. Outlines New Formula For Progress In Public Statement

Pittsburgh Pa Courier 6-4-32

Resolutions Passed At Conference

1. We call the attention of liberals and reformers to the so-called "White Primary" and "Lily White" movements. Neither is really racial. The one enables a grafting oligarchy to prevent the possibility of a successful third handed movement. The other enables a President to ensure his nomination despite the popular will.
2. We ask the directors of the N. A. A. C. P. to present to the conventions of all of the political parties, by means of a visiting committee, proposed blanks touching voting, school funds, primary elections, lynching and other matters which interest the Negro.
3. We favor world peace and international comity and disarmament; and as a means to this we demand the withdrawal of our military forces from Haiti and Nicaragua and we ask the world to let Liberia regulate her own internal affairs and correct her own mistakes.

NEW YORK, June 2—An address to the Nation, drafted and adopted by the 23rd annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Washington, was made public Friday in full, together with the names of the resolutions committee. The address and resolutions read as follows:

"For many years, the annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. has passed resolutions complaining of the chief forms in which race and color prejudice manifest themselves in the United States and demanding redress and reform. We have stressed the evils of segregation and disfranchisement, the denial of civil rights, the "jim-crow" car laws, the discrimination in education, the exclusion of Negroes from trade unions, and above all, a continued prevalence of lynching and mob law. While we are glad to note progressive improvement in many of these manifestations of evil, they still persist, even to the extent of mob law and murder.

"This has led us more and more in recent years to insist that the American Negro is going to find freedom and adjustment mainly through an improvement in his economic status. We are becoming convinced that it is because we are poor and voiceless in industry that we are able to accomplish so little with what political power we have and with what agitation and appeal we set in motion. We are going to continue to agitate. We are going to use our political power to the utmost. But we believe that what the Negro needs primarily is a definite economic program, and such a program we present as our chief plank in a platform for future reform."

N. A. A. C. P. PLATFORM

1—The Negro as a worker has interests identical with those of white workers. With them he demands the redistribution of present wealth by the systematic taxation of large incomes and the future conduct of industry for public weal and not for private profit. He insists upon insurance for sickness, old age and unemployment. He insists upon education for youth and adults, not only in school and college but in science, technology and the professions, open to merit and calculated to help solve the real problems of living. He insists upon employment according to ability in both public and private service and reward without discrimination. Hitherto the American Labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, the railway unions, and other unions, has betrayed the interests of the Negro worker and the Negro cannot co-operate with this movement until it recognizes him.

The N. A. A. C. P. believes that the changes outlined above are the only alternative to a complete breakdown in the present social system and that Negroes must take, and must be permitted to take an important part in bringing about those changes.

4—Without the free and untrameled right to vote Negroes have no chance to help economic reform and no hope of obtaining economic security.

5—We confidently believe that this program cannot be fully realized either for white folk or black without complete social equality.

CHIEF OF POLICE, SHERIFF, LEADING WHITES INVITED

Courier 5-28-32

Pittsburgh Pa.

Tells of Plans to Start N. A. A. C. P. Branch—Invites Sheriff to Join—Flays Jim Crow.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 26 (ANP)—Another place where a Democratic Priest meeting was cancelled by popular hostility of whites, has been invaded by William Pickens and a mass meeting held. In Birmingham, Ala., where Negro civil cooperation has been rather paralyzed ever since the heyday of Klan activity, a mass meeting of 2,000 persons was held in Masonic temple. The announcements for the meeting boldly stated that a Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. would be organized, and the sheriff, chief of police and other officers of law and white leaders were invited to attend. This bold coup astonished some of the more timid Negro leaders. They had been accustomed to look at such a movement as a half-secret, that ought to be kept from the attention of "white folks."

Mr. Pickens said in a preliminary meeting at Evon Ridge, Sunday, May 15, that the N. A. A, C. P. is a law-enforcing organization, with no need to apologize for its existence or to conceal any of its words or activities. He said:

"The Ku Klux Klan is the sort of organization of outlaws who need to hide their heads in pillow cases and meet in the woods at midnight. We meet in the open, in the broad daylight,—and we invite the sheriff to join."

When the colored people heard that the sheriff and police were invited, they considered it safe to come and the place was packed.

Mr. Pickens said: "We are in Alabama tonight, therefore we'll talk about Georgia. Those are two perfect illustrations, Alabama,—with Mississippi on one side and Georgia on the other."

He said that jim-crow is an "uneconomical" as well as an unjust system, and described how he has once ridden from "Alexandria to New Orleans, about 200 miles, in a car where there were 154 seats,—and I was the only sitter. The 14th amendment kept them from charging me for the whole car, therefore somebody else paid for it,—for my fare hardly paid for the grease that ran around the axles."

Then glancing at a corner where the white people of the audience were sitting, he remarked: "I think that anybody who is good enough to handle my food in the kitchen, is good enough to sit in a seat behind me. A man who handles your food gets nearer to you than he does in an auditorium. Besides, I want to 'tell on' the colored people: Whenever they cook white people's food, the colored people always eat out of it first."

IMPOSTER JAILED BY N.A.A.C.P.

6-18-32

ZANESVILLE, O., June 16 — A fraudulent solicitor of memberships in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who kept sums he collected, has been jailed through the action of John L. Stevens, president of the Zanesville branch.

Mr. Stevens filed charges against C. W. Covington, of obtaining six $2 memberships in the N. A. A. C. P., while being charged with only one. Covington claimed to be from Cleveland, having claimed on a previous occasion that he came from Toledo.

Covington was sent to jail. All branches of the N. A. A. C. P. are warned against persons soliciting memberships or Crisis subscriptions without proper credentials.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE N. A. A. C. P.?

Dr. DuBois had that question up for discussion during the conference here. There is much evidence that there is something wrong with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. 6-3-32

First, this is the first city in which the association has met during its twenty-three years that not a single white minister invited or permitted a speaker to appear in their church on Sunday during the conference. Why did the white clergy completely ignore the N.A.A.C.P.? Was it because local contacts were not made, or is the white clergy of Washington so hardened by race prejudice that they are hard-boiled against the N.A.A.C.P.?

The annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. is weak in one respect. It is a separate adjunct to the regular organization. The N.A.A.C.P. has a self-perpetuating board of directors, not subject to any action of the conference. None of its officers are elected at the annual conference. Therefore, the public, upon whom the burden of supporting the N.A.A.C.P., and pays the salaries and traveling expenses of the self-perpetuating officers and directors, can not say one word in the election of these directors nor the officers. Nor do they hold one bit of power in the organization after the dollar is paid these officers.

The N.A.A.C.P. can not hope to go on and on taking people's money and not giving them a voice in the election of the directors nor the officers. It is not a democratic organization and does not permit the folks who pay the freight to have any representation. "Taxation without representation" is as much "tyrany" in the N.A.A.C.P. as it is in the practice of our Government.

The N.A.A.C.P. is not consistant in its policy of taxation without representation. It demands and takes money from people and its branches without giving them any representation whatever. On the other hand it claims to ask and demand representation for the Negro without granting him representation. Why ask suffrage for the Negro and then tax him and refuse him suffrage?

This subject of "What is Wrong with the N.A.A.C.P.?" was discussed at the conference, and we are giving our viewpoint frankly and without malice.

The self-perpetuating board of directors and officers have been labeled "high brow" and the organization has that reputation the country over. It was so evident ten years ago that we often called the association the National Association fo. the Advancement of Certain People, instead of Colored People. This "high hatting" was also discussed at the conference here. But since the conference is not a part of the association and can not legislate for it, what good will be accomplished by that discussion? Or what effect will it have on the self-perpetuating board and officers, who, after all, make or break the organization?

We consider a "high brow" a snob. And how can a snobbish person help the person he snobs? Dr. DuBois raised this subject of "high brow." What officers of the N.A.A.C.P. are high brows? Are they willing to so label themselves? Then how can they serve the people they disdain? We would rather think the N.A.A.C.P. more of an impostor than a "snob" or "high brow." It is at least a luxury. The way they spend money (more than $6,000 in the Scottsboro case and let it go smash) is a crime. They are imposters by their undemocratic, self-perpetuating, taxation without representation tactics.

The defeating of Judge Parker for the Supreme Court was a high water mark for the association. That was nullified when the association withdrew from the Scottsboro case. Since the Parker case the officers have given much time to politics. That was why the annual conference was held in Washington, this year. But from all returns we have been able to collect, the conference was an absolute failure along political lines, notwithstanding the amount of time given over to political discussion.

What is really wrong with the N.A.A.C.P.? Everything.